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IN FOR THE WAR.

But Alliancemen Will Fight Inside the Party.

QUESTIONS THEY WILL ASK

And to Which They Expect Answers from Candidates.

PRESIDENT LIVINGSTON TALKS

Defining the Farmers' Plan of Campaign and the Issues.

The farmers are in for the war; not to fight the democratic party, but to fight inside of it till they get candidates who will give them what they want.

The report that the Farmers' Alliance would put out candidates for congress and important state offices, has brought out a vigorous disavowal by alliancemen of any such intention; but what is vastly more important, it has drawn out a clear and vigorous statement, by their president, of the platform and purpose of the alliance.

They precipitate upon the campaign two great practical questions which every candidate for important office will have thrown at him.

He will be asked to commit himself, and if he says yes, he will get their votes at the primaries; if he says no, they will scratch him.

The legislation they propose includes flexible currency and railroad regulation.

The currency reform is the one upon which they most strenuously insist, and in it they seek a bold stroke to solve the money problem in a manner that will make farm products as current as silver bullion.

The scheme is simply that the government issue, in the crop season, a currency based on non-perishable farm products, advancing to the farmers eighty per cent of the crop's value for twelve months.

With this vigorous measure they propose to rearrange the whole financial system of the country, and in the tremendous task they demand the aid of those who ask their votes. This is the trying ordeal through which congressional aspirants will be put. It is the most radical change attempted in our government for decades, and if actually put in operation it would astonish the world. Great changes in political economy come from the people, and no one can tell what a year may bring forth.

President Livingston Opens the Campaign.
President Livingston unlimbered last night when he was asked about the report that the alliance would put out a ticket against the democratic ticket for Congress.

"It is there any such movement among the farmers of Georgia, I am entirely ignorant of it," said he, "and my relations with my people are such that I would know if there was such a movement."

"There has been a good deal said in Georgia and outside of Georgia about three parties, but it has been confined to individuals and isolated cases. I have seen two or three letters to Mr. Brown (editor of the *Alliance Farmer*) from the northwest, and I have had but one directly or indirectly on that question. It was from the secretary of the Banks county alliance, saying some man had proposed that their people in the ninth district get together and organize a third party. I discouraged it roundly, saying in my reply that the democratic and republican parties were well established in the country, their policy was pretty well understood and the mass of citizens would ally themselves with one or the other; that it was well nigh impossible to concentrate between these two parties anything with life and power, and I did not think there was any necessity for getting up a third party, or what has been designated as an alliance ticket.

Getting Down to Business.

"But I do want to say this, and I will say it publicly or privately: Our people have just interest enough in the politics of this country to inform themselves, and when informed they ought to go to the primaries and cast their votes for those men who will do the best for the whole people—not for any particular class. I don't believe we ought to elect men to the legislature to crush the railroads or the manufacturing interest, or any other interest. We want men who will represent the whole people, and I think they can be selected through the parties that now exist."

"When the nominating time comes in the fall, all those gentlemen who stand for re-election, or renomination, which means election, they will be asked to tell the public how they stand on those questions that affect us, and if they cannot answer clearly I can't pledge my people to vote for them. I shall certainly advise them not to do it."

"On what questions will you ask candidates to commit themselves?"

"First, the sub-treasury plan. I don't want to say that the alliance people are wedded to that, but something of that kind will be demanded—something that will give an effective currency to handle the business of the country without depressing prices or encouraging corner and monopolies. I am perfectly willing if one thinks some other plan to increase the currency will be better—provided the people so think. But I am decidedly in favor of the sub-treasury plan, and shall be until something better is presented. I am going to canvass the state on it, and when I get through, I think I can say, our people will not vote for any man who will not favor it—I mean in the nominations. In other words, they will give their preference to a man who favors that plan, or something like it. If Mr. Blount, for instance, should say he favored the principle, but could give us a better bill, we would say, all right, go ahead."

"We believe, whether we are right or wrong—but the alliance stands ready to change when convinced of an error—we believe the present currency system is the nursery of all these corners, trusts and combines. We believe it would be impossible to put up a cor-

ner in cotton, wheat, or anything, if the sub-treasury system, as we present it to congress, were adopted. We think so far the simple reason that we put the producer in such a position that his products are not forced on the market, or made to sell his produce at a given day. The producer gets twelve months to sell.

A *Currency Based on Crops.*
The sub-treasury plan proposes, briefly, that the government take the farmers staple crops into its warehouses and issue him negotiable certificates to eighty per cent of the value of his products. With no charges but the bare expense of storage and insurance the crop is kept there a year. In that time the farmer sells it month by month, simply letting the supply keep up with the demand. This will regulate prices and prevent corners. This will break up all this speculation which is encouraged by the present system.

In the fall and winter when the farmer has to sell, money is scarce and corn and wheat are low. In the spring and summer, when he has to buy, money is cheap and that makes provisions high. The present currency of inflexible volume forces the farmer to sell cheap and buy at high prices. By the sub-treasury plan the currency would be expanded as the crop comes in, and retired as the crop is marketed. Thus, there would be in all the seasons just such a volume of currency as the business demands, with no surplus to encourage speculation.

Another thing. The price would be fixed month by month in just accordance with supply and demand. Cotton statistics are at best an approximation. The estimates may miss several hundred thousand bales, and a hundred thousand in the supply may make a difference of a cent in the price of cotton. When the crop is marketed or stored the actual number of bales will be known and the price will become steady.

I believe a plan of this kind will relieve the farmer a thousand times more than a reformation of the tariff or any other thing of that kind. Believing that with our whole soul, our people will say to Mr. Clements or Mr. Stewart or Mr. anybody else, "will you vote for such a currency as we ask?"

The present system makes the money kings of our financial masters. This will make the government our ruler in money matters. Jay Gould has no interest in my physical or moral well-being. He does not care whether my children are educated or grow up to be heathens. But the government wants me strong of body so I can fight for it if necessary, and wants me moral and intelligent so that I will be a useful and a burden bearing citizen, able to pay my part of the tax.

"Some may say the farmer is asking too much, but he is only asking what the government gives to the whisky men. Jay Gould has no interest in my physical or moral well-being. He does not care whether my children are educated or grow up to be heathens. But the government wants me strong of body so I can fight for it if necessary, and wants me moral and intelligent so that I will be a useful and a burden bearing citizen, able to pay my part of the tax.

"The farmer is only asking an extension of the favor already granted to the national banks. They deposit bonds in vaults, which stand in place of bonded warehouses, and they get ninety per cent of the face value at one per cent per annum, meantime collecting interest on the bonds, and paying nothing for storage, tax or insurance. We only ask the government to advance eighty per cent of the value of products, and we pay the storage and insurance for the same.

"I have no doubt this question will be proposed in every district: 'How are you poor fellows going to get any money from the government when they do make plenty of it?' The advance is made direct from the government to the producer. This system will encourage the production of the necessities of life, for when a man knows what he raises will sell for its value uninfluenced by speculation, he will plant heavily. It will stimulate agriculture world without end."

This plan applies to agricultural products, pig iron or any staple product the principle now applied to silver under the scheme devised by Alexander Stephens. The government issues money called silver certificates, based on silver coin or bullion; also certificates based on gold coin or bullion. Silver and gold bullion have fluctuated widely. Some will say the fluctuations of products of the farm will be an obstacle. We answer, bullion has fluctuated also. Under this plan, however, fluctuations would be reduced to a minimum. It would give the same effect on agricultural product that remonetization had on silver—it will solidify and steady its value. Fluctuation as a cause will be removed, and prices will be left to adjust themselves firmly to the cost or abundance of the crops, and other legitimate factors, in the cost of the article.

"The farmer, as it now is, must pay the retailers profit, the wholesalers profit, the Georgia banks profit, and the toll the New York bank makes off those in Georgia. With the other the money goes direct to the producer, and he gets his purchases at the lowest margin of profit.

Another question on which we will ask candidates for nomination to commit themselves, is that of railroad regulation. The great difficulty is in discriminating in favor of terminal points against the villages and rural districts. To illustrate, a carload of Carolina phosphates is dropped out of a train for me at Covington, and the freight is \$4.30. The train goes to Atlanta and drops off several cars for George W. Scott & Co., at \$3.40 a ton. It goes on to Montgomery and drops several cars at \$3 a ton, and carries the rest all the way out to Meridian, Mississippi for \$2.80. If we want to start an oil mill and fertilizer factory at Covington, this difference of ninety cents in favor of Atlanta is hard enough to overcome, but that is not all. We must stand another ninety cents on the fertilizer we ship out. So we are met with the obstacle of \$1.30 a ton. This not only discourages the building up of industries in our small towns, but depresses our rural districts by killing their home markets.

"We think the remedy is to be found principally through the inter-state commerce law. It must be so amended that the charge will be by mileage. That is the gist of the resolution we passed on the subject at St. Louis. If this does not give relief then we are to govern control of railroads.

"Without some relief of this kind, it will be an uphill business for us to build up rural districts and the country schools. Men of wealth move to the city, where the discrimination places the advantages, and with them they take their children and their money. There is less and less remaining to support the schools or develop the farms.

"We think the solution of these minor considerations, and concentrate our whole strength on these two measures. With the first secured, we think the rest will follow of themselves, for with a currency system expanded to meet the necessity of the harvest, the farmers soon will be able to build all the railroads we need, if it should become necessary."

To Speak at Forsyth.

Colonel Livingston leaves this morning at 7 o'clock for Forsyth, where he will address an invitation a large mass meeting of alliance men.

THE SEWER BONDS.

With Which the Main Sewers Are to be Extended.

THE ELECTION ON SATURDAY

And the People Are Urged to Come and Vote.

THE RESULT VERY DOUBTFUL

But the Board of Health and the Sewer Committee at Work.

The sewer bonds election next Saturday was fully discussed yesterday throughout the city.

The board of health and sanitary and sewer committee of the general council are extremely anxious to secure the election, and the gentlemen composing these bodies are working hard. They are thoroughly conversant with the sewer system of Atlanta and assert most emphatically that the contemplated extension of the sewers is absolutely essential to the health and safety of the city.

The work cannot be done unless the bonds are voted by the people Saturday.

The people, however, appear—not to have given the question the study it should have and many do not know whether the bonds are really necessary. For their information the gentlemen most conversant with the situation were interviewed by CONSTITUTION reporters yesterday.

Mayor Glenn Refuses to Talk.

Mayor Glenn, who is thoroughly posted in every department of the city government was asked:

"What do you think of the necessity of the bonds?"

"I do not care to be interviewed upon the subject," he said.

"But the people are anxious to hear from you."

"I won't be interviewed tonight. I don't think it a wise policy. I want to see the water bonds carried, you know."

The mayor could not be induced to talk about the sewer bonds.

City Engineer Clayton.

Captain Clayton, city engineer, knows the line of every sewer in the city, and under his directions most of them have been built. In reply to a question, he said:

"The trunk sewers ought, by all means, be extended, and the sooner we do it, the better for us."

"How many are there?"

"Five. The Connally street sewer, the Loyd street sewer, the Butler street sewer, the Orme street sewer and the mineral springs sewer. These should all be carried beyond the new city limits. Some of them stop right in the city, and residents in that locality are not at all safe."

"What will it cost to extend them?"

"A half million dollars. It will take close to \$500,000 to put them outside the city."

"How many can the \$100,000 of bonds carry out?"

"It can carry two of them outside the limits. But the idea is to spend the money on all of them, and push them just as far as we can go. They are bad as they are."

"And are they apt to cause sickness?"

"They may, but the board of health can tell you about that better than I. Sewerage matter may collect in those old gutters, because we haven't enough water to carry it off. More water would remedy the situation, but not at all safe."

Dr. Baird of the Health Board.

"The board of health," said Dr. Baird in response to a question, "has for years past urged the necessity for rebuilding some of the main or trunk sewers and of extending them, as rapidly as possible, beyond the limits of the city. The great sanitary importance of this work has been fully recognized by the board, and our recommendations have been duly appreciated by the city council, which has only been prevented from doing the work for lack of money, as the scant sewer appropriations, made from year to year, have been absorbed in providing the less costly lateral sewers to meet the pressing demands of long neglected parts of the city."

"And you think?"

"In my opinion the thorough overhauling, reconstruction and extension of these main sewers is the most pressing sanitary requirement now before the public. This opinion is earnestly endorsed by Mr. Rudolph Herring, the distinguished sanitary engineer, who has made a thorough survey of the situation, is perfectly familiar with our condition and who has about completed the plans for a general system of sewerage for the city. I have had frequent and full consultations with him, covering a period of two years, and am well acquainted with his views on this subject."

"The construction of these main sewers," continues the doctor, "is not for luxury or ornament. If that was all, I should advise against the issue of bonds, and advocate the postponement of the work to a future time; but I regard this work as a pressing, serious sanitary necessity, that cannot be delayed without great risks, and the certainty of grave consequences. The people ought to understand the facts. They ought to know that there is not a sewer within this city that goes beyond or even to the corporate limits. They ought to know that all the sewage of the city has its outlet within a radius of a mile and a half of the union passenger depot, most of it within one mile and some of it within three blocks of that center. They ought to know that some of these old sewers—called, through courtesy, sanitary—are nothing more than rough, loosely-built, flat-bottomed rock drains, which were never designed to convey anything more than storm water. They ought to know that some of these so-called sewers are only underground cess-pools, breathing out constantly disgusting and poisonous effluvia, which befoul the air of our streets, and menaces, if it does not surely poison, the atmos-

phere of our homes. In these rough and jagged structures it is impossible to prevent or to counteract this process of decomposition and of putrid exhalation."

"The people should, you think, vote for the bonds?"

"It seems to me that it will be a great mistake for the city to reject the opportunity to protect itself by refusing to issue the requisite bonds. Increase of water supply will be of no avail unless a corresponding increase of sewer facilities are provided. The trunk sewers are indispensable. Lateral sewers cannot properly discharge into natural drains or open branches. If, then, by an extra effort, the trunk sewers should be renovated and built, the regular sewer appropriations can be expended for the comparatively inexpensive laterals, and thus rapid relief from the evils under which we now labor will be obtained."

"It is an error to attribute the prosperity of the city to her financial policy, or to her financial status solely. No doubt these are factors of no mean importance, but the truth is, it is our incomparable climate, and our sanitary advantages and attractions which stand easily first as the cause of our marvelous growth and material development.

"The sacrifice or the neglect of these vast natural advantages to escape the expenditure of a few dollars might be penny wise, but certainly pound foolish. It would afford a practical example of bartering a glorious birthright for a mess of potage."

Hon. Jacob Haas.

Hon. Jacob Haas is generally credited with knowing more about Atlanta's sewer system than any other man in the city.

He certainly is eminently well informed on that subject.

As chairman of the sewer committee of the council, he has thoroughly studied the sewer question.

Yesterday he was asked to explain why he is so strongly in favor of issuing the \$100,000 sewer bonds, in opposition to the arguments of Judge Hiller.

"Judge Hiller says," said Mr. Haas, "that the people are entitled to know the full facts about the sewers. I agree with him in that, although I differ with him as to the facts, and I repeat that he has not fully informed himself upon the question he argues."

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Major Glenn, who is thoroughly posted in every department of the city government was asked:

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"And are they apt to cause sickness?"

"They may, but the board of health can tell you about that better than I. Sewerage matter may collect in those old gutters, because we haven't enough water to carry it off. More water would remedy the situation, but not at all safe."

"The city government does not propose to pay the entire cost of these trunk sewers. The abutting property has to bear its share, and it makes no difference to the city so far as the ultimate cost of these sewers is concerned, whether they are built now or through a series of years. The regular appropriation for

them, and finally to an old hollow tree in which was secreted the minutes and the form of oath to which each member subscribes when he is initiated.

These papers are now in District Attorney Darnell's hands, to be used as evidence.

In the hollow tree, a black mask covering the face and head, and a long black cloak was also found. Each moonshiner wears one of these masks and cloaks when at a meeting or on a midnight raid.

It is a weird and terrifying sight to see the band at its mighty orgies, surrounding a blazing fire in the dark mountain woods.

The district attorney also has one of these black masks and cloaks.

The Oath.

The by-laws of the organization are neatly drawn up on footscap paper, covering two loosely written pages.

Death is the penalty for revealing any of the secrets or transactions of the order, and each member is sworn to assist in accomplishing the death of any who comes within the pale of that clause.

Fines are imposed for not attending the meetings, and one clause provides that any member who shall come to a meeting under the influence of liquor shall be whipped.

The moonshiners swear to stand by one another in all sorts of difficulties, to perfide themselves in court if necessary, to secure the aquittal of any one of their members.

Even removal from the state does not relieve a member from his oath to the order, and he betrays any of its secrets to anyone, no difference where he is, to suffer death.

The leading clause of the organization is providing for the punishment of revenue informers. They are all to be driven out of the country. If they don't leave when notified, they are to be forced to do so.

The burning of the three houses of men accused of being informers, shows just how far the moonshiners intend to carry out their purposes.

Marking Informers.

A startling feature of the papers found in the hollow tree is the manner in which the oath is subscribed to by the members.

Instead of signing their own names, each member is initiated under the name of some man supposed to be an informer. By this means the identity of the members is hidden, and the informers are always kept fresh in mind by the members always wearing that name at meetings.

Beside the true name, however, a figure is placed, and the members are also designated by these.

One member joined under the name of Deputy Marshal Mann, and another under that of Deputy Marshal Cape. Others joined under the names of the three men whose houses were burned.

All the correct names are known to the officers, however, and a number of arrests are already planned.

BURNED TO DEATH.

The Terrible Fire Which Befell a Webster County Lady

PRESTON, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—While Mrs. Sarah Horton, wife of W. H. H. Horton, of this place, was preparing dinner in the stove room, she had a fire burning in the open fire place near by. She was standing with her back to the fire, and in this way the skirts of her dress took fire. Parties were finally attracted by her cries, and as she ran out of the house into the yard enveloped entirely in the flames, but before she could get away, a particle of clothing had burned off her. She was frightened and terribly burned from which she died at 7 o'clock this evening. She leaves a husband and two small children.

THE PEACEMAKER DEAD.

He Sought to Separate Two Combantants with Fatal Effect.

WASHINGTON, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—A difficulty at Malloryville, in Walker county, last Sunday, resulted in the death of a man called Blackman. John L. Callaway and a man named Hinton had some quarrel, and Calaway went to the house of a Mr. Wright where Hinton was sick. Finding him there, he began to attack Hinton. Blackman tried to separate them, and getting wounded slightly, ran to his buggy for his gun. As he took it out, it went off and killed Blackman himself. Some arrests have been made for the cutting and riotous conduct.

THE FLOWERS FOR SALE.

Judge Ferrell Offers His Garden for Fourteen Thousand Dollars.

LAGRANGE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—Judge C. Ferrell offers to sell the famous Ferrell gardens and grounds attached, comprising over 100 acres, to the city of LaGrange for \$14,000. This is the most beautiful spot in the south, without any exception, and has a national reputation. Although private property, it is considered one of the institutions of LaGrange, as it has always been thrown open to the public by its generous owner. Many people come to LaGrange for the purpose of seeing the gardens.

Frost Among the Flowers.

SPARTA, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—The frosty coldness and grounds attached, comprising over 100 acres, to the city of LaGrange for \$14,000. This is the most beautiful spot in the south, without any exception, and has a national reputation. Although private property, it is considered one of the institutions of LaGrange, as it has always been thrown open to the public by its generous owner. Many people come to LaGrange for the purpose of seeing the gardens.

Crinoline News from Gainesville.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—Calvin Burton, the convict from Hall county who escaped from the Chattahoochee brick company, about ten days ago, was captured here last night by Marshals Kittrell and Towsley, at the residence of William Pruitt. He was sent up for two years in January, and in the meantime, farming preparations are well advanced throughout the county, and unless winter lingers, corn will be planted next week.

The Marshal Struck Back.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—Court is in session, and the usual drunks and the small rows have begun. The marshal had trouble with one Emory Nash yesterday. Mr. Nash was drunk and disorderly, and the marshal while attempting to put him in the calaboose, was kicked in the stomach by Nash, inflicting a severe bruise, whereupon he clubbed Nash, tearing hair, and hide off the left side of the head.

Burglars in Gwinnett.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—Saturday night Dr. A. M. Winn's drug store and residence, a dry goods store, were both burglarized. The robbers entered from Ging's shop. They broke in the front doors. They tore out the money drawer of each place, and stole \$8.00 at Winn's, but made a water haul at Almand's. No clew exists against the guilty parties, and the town is in doubt whether to suspect.

A Weighy City Marshal.

LAGRANGE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—Mr. J. Hackney, of this county, has moved to Lagrange, and has been elected city marshal. He weighs 350 pounds, and is a very powerful man. No one can successfully stand much an officer as he is. LaGrange has a real "Jumbo" in her marshal. He is as active as any man of half his size. Mr. Hackney is a clever gentleman, and will make a good officer.

The Trees not Injured.

WASHINGTON, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—Diligent inquiry shows that the freeze did not injure the fruit crop. The trees had not generally put out.

THE TRAINS MET

AND THE RESULT WAS QUITE DISASTEROUS.

TWO FREIGHT TRAINS COME TOGETHER ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD NEAR GORDON.—THE DAMAGE DONE IN THE COLLISION.

MACON, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—A terrible accident happened last night about 1:45 on the Central railroad, between Gordon and Macon, at a steep grade where quite a number of accidents have occurred. Monday night a freight train left Savannah for Macon in charge of Engineer Dan Horden and Conductor Tilton. The train was heavily loaded and the engine was not able to make over ten or twelve miles per hour. The train was about twelve hours late.

Another freight train, not so heavily loaded, in charge of Engineer Smith and Conductor Eppes, was following close on the same schedule, and running at the rate of fully twenty-five miles per hour. The front train was practically stalled on the steep grade, but this fact was unknown to the rear train which was coming thundering at great speed. No danger signals and no flagman had been put out from the front train to give the rear freight warning.

Suddenly there came a terrific crash, and the caboose of the rear train plowed into the caboose of the front train, causing it to be demolished it. At the time of the collision, Brakeman R. J. Bull, of Savannah, was on the rear platform of the caboose, and Hilton Tucker, of Charleston, was on the front platform of the caboose. Bull was thrown down and badly hurt, but strange to say, was not seriously injured. He was hurriedly carried to hospital and became a terrible mass. His bones were broken from head to foot, both legs broken, body torn and face mashed. He presented a hideous looking sight. No one else was hurt. Remarkable indeed that Engineer Smith and the others on his engine were not killed. Engineer Smith, when he saw the collision was inevitable, remained on his engine and with great courage tried to reverse and prevent the accident.

The wounded men were brought to Macon on an engine early this morning, and their injuries were given medical attention. The wounds of Bull were dressed without much trouble, but Bull was in too bad a condition to be handled. He had half lost twelve teeth. Tucker died. The remains were taken in charge by the road, and his friends and relatives were telegraphed. Tucker was about thirty-five years old and married.

INSPECTING THE ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

EXPERTS AT WORK TO CORRECT THE DANGERS AND IMPERFECTIONS.

MACON, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—It is the general impression that Macon's electric system is not in good shape, especially as regards the insulation, but the city council is determined that it shall be put in good order and kept so. With that end in view they have elected Expert H. H. Jones, as city electrician, upon a salary of \$100 per month, and last night adopted an ordinance governing his office and defining his duties.

Today Mr. John S. Affold, the official expert electrician of the Southeastern Tariff association, arrived in the city, to inspect, on behalf of the association, the electric light plant and the power plant, and to negotiate with City Electrician H. H. Jones.

Mr. Edward Platt, of Augusta, is also in the city, to finish the work of overhauling and perfecting the fire alarm system of Macon.

BURNT TO ASHES.

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Speaker Clapp then arose and in his address of welcome said he was glad to welcome the Republican League to the home of Jackson Polk and Johnson. "You are now in Middle Tennessee," he said, "but we want to have you go to the mountains of East Tennessee and west to the Mississippi in order that your minds may be in condition to appreciate the state pride and enthusiasm to be found at the heartstones of every Tennessean. It is true the state has not advanced to that full measure of growth and prosperity its people desire, but we have a commanding position, and we are to be found an inimitable supply of mineral of every character, cereals, vegetables and tobacco. These blessings, with patriotic management and the new spirit of energy now springing up will be the stepping stones to Tennessee's future greatness and prosperity. In the name of the legislature, gentlemen of the Republican league, I welcome you, and I promise not to count you present to make a quorum."

GOVERNOR TAYLOR SPEAKS.

Governor Taylor was then introduced, and he said he did not know what to say to add to the speaker's address. "In the name of the whole state," he said, "and especially the city of Nashville, I welcome you. I love to see republicans come to Nashville, because it is the center of education in the state. The wonderful resources of the state cannot be denied. The people are very patriotic and republican of the town, with proceeded to paint the town in honor of Vice-President Morton's coming.

The business houses adjoining the lake and railroad track were gaily decked with flags, both the local bands were in attendance, and all the beauty and chivalry of Eustis came forth on the qui vive of expectation. As the train pulled into the station the band struck up "Hail to the Chief" and Governor Taylor was welcomed with a roar.

The members thereon formed in line, and headed by the Evansville brass band, marched to the capitol, where they were heartily received by the chief executive and joint legislature.

Upon arrival at the state capital the band marched to the governor's residence and the house was soon surrounded by a crowd.

Inspired by the strains of the old tune the members of the legislature arose, and with shouts and waving of handkerchiefs and flags welcomed the visitors. It was some time before order was secured.

THE TOWERS MUST COME DOWN.

MACON, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the city council tonight it was decided that all the electric lights in the city shall be torn down within sixty days.

They are considered dangerous, and the idea of their removal has been under consideration for some time. They are 150 feet towers, and are six in number.

THE CROSOSED FILES.

ARE READY TO BE DRIVEN IN FOR THE NEW WHARF.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—A steam driver and 136 crosoed piles were sent down the river this morning to the site for the new wharf, which is to be built in the river, and work will be begun at once on its construction. The piles will be first driven for the new wharf, which is to be built in the river, and ready for occupancy. As soon as the work on the station is well under way the erection of a house for the quarantine officer will begin. It will be three months before the station is finished.

THE CITY ELECTION IN ROME.

ROME, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—In our city election the vote stood: For Mayor—A. W. Walton, 482; W. W. Seay, 336; 126 majority. For Councilmen—First ward—J. R. Cantrell, 442; C. W. Underwood, 392; 52 majority. Second ward—John Knott, 495; R. V. Mitchell, 331; 164 majority. Third ward—Sam King, 478; Henry Stoffregan, 344; 134 majority. Fourth ward—W. J. Mitchell, 734; Fifth ward—Dallas Turner, 469; elected; M. M. Pepper, 463; elected; T. McCaffrey, 408; Nat Harris, 303. The new officials will be seated at 10 o'clock this morning.

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THE FLOWERS FOR SALE.

JUDGE FERRELL OFFERS HIS GARDEN FOR FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

LAGRANGE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—Judge C. Ferrell offers to sell the famous Ferrell gardens and grounds attached, comprising over 100 acres, to the city of LaGrange for \$14,000. This is the most beautiful spot in the south, without any exception, and has a national reputation. Although private property, it is considered one of the institutions of LaGrange, as it has always been thrown open to the public by its generous owner. Many people come to LaGrange for the purpose of seeing the gardens.

FROST AMONG THE FLOWERS.

SPARTA, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—The frosty coldness and grounds attached, comprising over 100 acres, to the city of LaGrange for \$14,000. This is the most beautiful spot in the south, without any exception, and has a national reputation. Although private property, it is considered one of the institutions of LaGrange, as it has always been thrown open to the public by its generous owner. Many people come to LaGrange for the purpose of seeing the gardens.

CRIMINAL NEWS FROM GAINESVILLE.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—Calvin Burton, the convict from Hall county who escaped from the Chattahoochee brick company, about ten days ago, was captured here last night by Marshals Kittrell and Towsley, at the residence of William Pruitt. He was sent up for two years in January, and in the meantime, farming preparations are well advanced throughout the county, and unless winter lingers, corn will be planted next week.

THE MARSHAL STRUCK BACK.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—Court is in session, and the usual drunks and the small rows have begun. The marshal had trouble with one Emory Nash yesterday. Mr. Nash was drunk and disorderly, and the marshal while attempting to put him in the calaboose, was kicked in the stomach by Nash, inflicting a severe bruise, whereupon he clubbed Nash, tearing hair, and hide off the left side of the head.

THE MARSHAL STRUCK BACK.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—Saturday night Dr. A. M. Winn's drug store and residence, a dry goods store, were both burglarized. The robbers entered from Ging's shop. They broke in the front doors. They tore out the money drawer of each place, and stole \$8.00 at Winn's, but made a water haul at Almand's. No clew exists against the guilty parties, and the town is in doubt whether to suspect.

A WEIGHY CITY MARSHAL.

LAGRANGE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—Mr. J. Hackney, of this county, has moved to Lagrange, and has been elected city marshal. He weighs 350 pounds, and is a very powerful man. No one can successfully stand much an officer as he is. LaGrange has a real "Jumbo" in her marshal. He is as active as any man of half his size. Mr. Hackney is a clever gentleman, and will make a good officer.

THE TREASURER'S SWIFT.

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DIPLOMAS AWARDED.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT LAST NIGHT.

Medical and Dental Students Receive Their Diplomas Last Night at DeGive's Opera House.

The Southern Medical college held its eleventh annual commencement at DeGive's opera house last night.

As a result of the year's work thirty-four young men received their diplomas as medical doctors, and fifteen others had conferred on them the degrees of doctors of dental surgery.

Regardless of the weather, the friends of the graduates turned out in force to witness the commencement exercises, and when the curtain rose every seat in the body of the house was occupied.

Professor Lane, of the Technological school, opened the meeting by delivering a short but fervent prayer.

THE DEAN'S REPORT.

At the close of the prayer Dr. William Perin Nicols, dean of the medical department, made the following report:

To the President of the Board of Trustees: At the conclusion of the session of the Southern Medical College, we have to report that there have been in attendance on the lectures for the session of 1889-90, in the medical department, eighty-five students, representing all the states of the south, and many of those of the north and east. The general class of men has been excellent, and we feel that they can compare favorably with those almost as well educated. All have been continuing in the direction of increasing the standard of requirements, and we feel encouraged in the class of attendance that has resulted.

After thorough and full examination, we present to you this evening, as entitled to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the following gentlemen:

R. E. Adair, Georgia; F. L. Adams, Georgia; J. M. Bates, Georgia; J. B. Bell, Georgia; J. E. Cole, South Carolina; W. B. Cox, South Carolina; M. Z. Crist, Kentucky; A. Davis, Alabama; J. L. Dugay, Georgia; A. J. L. Dennis, Alabama; G. L. Evans, Georgia; C. S. Harris, Georgia; C. G. Goss, Georgia; H. C. Lindsey, Texas; J. A. Link, Georgia; H. M. McLean, Georgia; W. S. McLean, Georgia; W. H. Morris, Tennessee; G. W. Pierce, Georgia; C. L. Purdy, Virginia; M. A. Purse, Georgia; M. Stewart, Georgia; M. L. Tipton, Texas; W. Thomas, Georgia; T. L. Trotter, Texas; W. G. Turner, Georgia; G. M. Vincent, Florida; W. S. Ward, Alabama; W. B. Watkins, Georgia; N. A. Williams, Florida.

As each name was read, the bearer of it rose and took his place on the stage. When they were all in line Dr. Thomas S. Powell, president of the board of trustees, conferred the degree of doctor of medicine on the graduates.

THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

After the newly-made doctors had returned to their places in the auditorium, Dr. William Crenshaw, dean of the dental department, made his report. He stated that the present condition of his department authorized him in asserting that no dental college in the country had met with more success, or had graduated a class of more promising experts in dental surgery than the Southern Medical college.

When the present graduating class matriculated, he said, it contained sixty members. The epidemic of yellow fever which devastated Florida, seriously affected the succeeding class, but in spite of all drawbacks, fifteen gentlemen had been found, after a strict examination, competent to perform the duties of a qualified doctor of dental surgery. This year sixty-two students matriculated, and Dr. Crenshaw claimed that the future of the dental department of the Southern Medical college was assured. He then read the names of the fifteen graduates, as follows:

H. J. Arbeely, T. F. Brannan, W. F. Blasius, J. C. Cato, J. K. Chapman, J. P. Dodge, J. H. Grinn, T. G. Gordon, O. H. Hender, D. Thomas, J. H. Landry, T. J. McIver, C. H. Parrish, D. Roberts, W. S. Simmons, I. G. Thomas.

Dr. Powell conferred the degrees, using the same formula of words which he had employed in conferring the degree of doctor of medicine.

DR. POWELL'S ADDRESS.

After conferring the degrees, Dr. Powell delivered an able address, in which he dwelt particularly on the moral life of the young men, and begged them to so conduct themselves that they might be not only successful in their chosen profession, but examples of more rectitude to their fellow men. In his hearty address to the students, Dr. Powell gave his hearty advice as to their future conduct which, if followed, will surely bring honor and success to each of the graduates.

THE VALETUDINORIES.

After a short intermission, Dr. M. Ashby Purse, of Savannah, delivered the valedictory address for the medical department. It was an effort of which any one of the older medical students could have been proud. Every sentence showed great thought and deep research into the subjects considered. At the close of the address Dr. Purse was fairly overwhelmed by a shower of beautiful flowers.

The valedictory for the dental class was delivered by Dr. J. C. Caton, of Alabama, and the wisdom of the graduating class in choosing representatives from the South. Dr. Caton's manner was simple and perfectly natural; his words were well chosen, and in his forcible farewell to the class affected the audience visibly. Dr. Caton also received some beautiful flowers.

DR. ROLLING SASNETT.

Rev. Dr. Rolling Sasnett, D. D., was invited in a most amusing way by Professor Lane, and the students to speak to the graduates. Dr. Sasnett's speech was interesting from first to last, and the applause received showed how well he was appreciated.

DELIVERY OF PRIZES.

The prizes of the dental class were given recently by Mr. Robert Cushing, the world renowned sculptor, in the following words:

The success of the young sculptor has been phenomenal. The reason of his success was given recently by Mr. Robert Cushing, the world renowned sculptor, in the following words:

The reason of Mr. Doyle's success is very simple. I knew him a boy at Coronea, in Italy, seventeen years ago, where his art education began in the best school known to modern sculpture, where his education was fundamental and thorough, and where the art idea was fixed at the proper age in the boy's mind. We have a sculptor who has been so completely trained at a Doyle, and the result is that he can make no mistakes, model no absurdities, and is always sure of what he is doing. In this respect he has a vast advantage over his brother sculptors, because he can give the entire energy of his mind to a study of the original. In other words, he has the secret of invention in which he is very strong.

Among Mr. Doyle's more important works are the following:

The colossal granite statue of Liberty on the soldiers' monument at Peabody, Mass.;

The colossal granite statue Education on the national pilgrim's monument, Plymouth, Mass.;

Coffered bronze statue of General Robert E. Lee, New Orleans;

Heroic marble Statue and Pedestal of Margaret Haughton at New Orleans;

The heroic marble statue of General Albert Sidney Johnston at New Orleans;

Heroic bronze statue "Calling the Roll," The national revolutionary monument at Yorktown,

The New Haven, Connecticut, soldiers' monument;

The bronze statue of Sergeant Jasper at Savannah;

The Montgomery, Alabama, soldiers' monument;

And the heroic monument to General James B. Steedman at Toledo.

Besides these, Mr. Doyle has designed many more of the most beautiful monuments in America.

Mr. Doyle considers that Mr. Jefferson Davis paid him the highest compliment he ever received when, at the unveiling of the Albert Sydney Johnston monument, he said:

"To you, my brethren of the Louisiana Division of the army, I say, 'Well done,' and I wish to offer my congratulations for the eminent success in the task you undertook, despite the jokers and evil prophecy of those who said you could not succeed. You have succeeded, and (pointing to the statue) there is today, I believe, the best equestrian statue of a man and a horse to be found in any country."

Burial of a Child.

The eight-year-old daughter of Mr. J. H. Rodgers was buried at 10 o'clock yesterday. The funeral was conducted at the family residence, No. 389 Wheat street, and the interment occurred at Oakland.

The little girl was a sweet and winsome child, and her death was a sad blow to those who loved her fondly.

The genuine Alstroemeria Bitters of Dr. J. G. Stiegert & Son are the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite. Ask your druggist.

THE GRADY MONUMENT

MR. DOYLE'S DESIGN HAS BEEN ACCEPTED.

A Model to Be Placed on Exhibition in Atlanta—Some of the Celebrated Work Accomplished by Mr. Doyle—Who He Is.

The Grady monument committee met again yesterday afternoon in THE CONSTITUTION editorial rooms, and finally accepted Mr. Alex. Doyle's design and also his terms for the erection of the monument.

According to the scale of prices charged by artists of note, the work which Mr. Doyle proposes to do would be worth over \$30,000. He has consented, however, partly from his friendship for Mr. Grady, and partly for the great celebrity which the Grady monument will surely bestow on its designer, to undertake the labor for the amount which has been subscribed by the admirers of the great Georgian.

Before the committee adjourned, Mr. Doyle agreed to make a model of his design and place it on exhibition in Atlanta. To carry out this agreement Mr. Doyle will leave for New York today. He is at present at work on the Horace Greeley statue, which is to be located, when completed, in the New York City Hall park. Mr. Doyle said last night that he would be obliged to work on the model at odd moments, and it would, therefore, be two months before it is completed.

The figure in the design was not meant to represent Mr. Grady particularly, but was merely intended to show the effect of a figure of the required proportions standing on the pedestal. In the model some attempt will be made to represent Mr. Grady, though as it

will be altogether scarcely three feet high, the likeness will be a secondary consideration.

Mr. Doyle also stated that he had not yet definitely decided on the figures at the sides of the monument. The general idea of the design will, however, be carried out.

The modeling of the side figures, and also of the body of Mr. Grady's statue will be done at Mr. Doyle's studio in New York. When the time comes, however, to make the head, Mr. Doyle will remove his studio to Atlanta, where he can obtain the best suggestions to make the features a perfect likeness.

One of the features of the monument to which Mr. Doyle has given particular attention is the material of which it will be composed. The figures will be cast in bronze, and Mr. Doyle thinks that the shaft should be not only successful in their chosen profession, but examples of more rectitude to their fellow men.

In his hearty address to the students, Dr. Powell gave his hearty advice as to their future conduct which, if followed, will surely bring honor and success to each of the graduates.

THE VALETUDINORIES.

After a short intermission, Dr. M. Ashby Purse, of Savannah, delivered an able address, in which he dwelt particularly on the moral life of the young men, and begged them to so conduct themselves that they might be not only successful in their chosen profession, but examples of more rectitude to their fellow men.

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THAT POISONING CASE.

CARIE LOWE INDICTED AS THE PRINCIPAL.

She Said That She Was Going to Get Even, But She Was Not Going to Use Knife, Pistol, or Razor.

Carrie Lowe has been indicted on a charge of poisoning the wells in South Bend.

She was presented to the grand jury yesterday.

The story is a characteristic one, and shows the character of that class of negro population in luminous colors.

Carrie lived near a colored preacher, Rev. Heard, and she and his wife fell out about borrowing some land. Carrie grew exceedingly wrathful, and swore that she would be avenged.

She said that she would use neither knife, pistol, or razor; but

TIME WOULD SHOW.

what became of the Heard woman, and the sequel seems to indicate that she kept her word.

A few days afterwards the Heard woman was drawing water, and the bucket brought up a small package wrapped in paper. It looked suspicious, and when it was unwrapped, it was found to contain another package bound up in a rag, and the inside package was

A BOX OF POISON.

containing at least ninety per cent arsenic.

The top of the box had been opened, so the contents were readily dissolved, and when it was found it was carried to Dr. David Maury, who is connected with the sanitarium at Clarke university.

Dr. Maury had no apparatus with which

POISON.

contain at least ninety per cent arsenic.

The marriage of Mr. Harvey Johnson and Miss Mandie will occur the 23d of April, instead of the 3d of June, as has been heretofore announced.

THE REALM OF SOCIETY.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT ATLANTANS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

Some Wedding Ceremonies Which Have Been Performed During Lent—The Browning Society Tonight.

Mrs. R. B. Adair, of Gainesville, complimented a number of her young friends in that city with an elegant breakfast party Saturday morning. Mrs. Adair was assisted by Misses Alice Jackson, Wood, Dr. R. B. Adair, Mrs. R. B. Adair, Miss Matzie Caloway, Miss Fannie Jackson, Miss Kate Jackson,

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THE DEMOCRATIC ABSENTEES.

There were ten democrats absent without excuse or pars. Six are from New York, two from South Carolina, one from Tennessee, and one from Ohio.

Had these men been in their seats Cate would not have been turned out. The democratic leaders are indignant at the absence of these men. It was their absence, without the slightest excuse, save perhaps, private business matters, which put the power in the republican hands to unseat Mr. Cate, and even with such a large absence of democrats without pairs, Tom Reed had to come down from the speaker's stand and apply the party lash with the utmost vigor to get his men to vote for the republican contestant. Hitt, of Illinois, wanted to make a speech, but Reed would give him no time, for he knew if a republican came out openly for Cate it would cause a stampede among his herd, and Cate would be retained. Thus Reed could do nothing save vote for Cate, and he was alone. That is the only republican who broke ranks. On the last vote Tom Reed succeeded in muster- ing ten majority against Cate.

WHAT THE GEORGIA MEMBERS SAY.

Judge Crisp says: "It was the most outrageous decision ever made by the house, and simply shows the republicans care more for a majority than justice or honesty."

Major Barnes says: "It is simply a part of the republican programme, without regard to right or justice, to increase their political majority with a view to putting in force the most obnoxious federal legislation, and perpetuating themselves in power."

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, who had charge of the case for the republican, made one of his usual wild harangues in closing the argument. Houk was in a condition of hilarious mellow- ness. He ranted around among the seats, and performed many acrobatic feats that caused great laughter. He directed all his efforts to gesticulations, and it was only occasionally that one of his shrieking words could be heard. He continued this performance for an hour to the great amusement of the gallery. It was his usual bloody shirt harangue, describing how republican voters are intimidated in the south.

The next case to be taken up is the Mudd-Compton contest from Maryland. Mr. Compton will be sued.

MAKING NEW STATES.

Congressman Baker, of New York, gave notice today that in a few days he would call up the bills for the admission of Wyoming and Idaho. Congressman Barnes, of Georgia, who is a member of the committee, says that it is the republican programme to rush through bills admitting Wyoming and Idaho, in order to still further increase their vote in the senate and electoral college. The democrats want to bring in New Mexico and Arizona, where they believe they have a fighting chance, simultaneously with the two northern territories, but the republicans are not disposed to give them any opportunity to do so. The Wyoming bill contains a female suffrage clause, and such a tax is not needed by the government.

GENERAL WHEELER SPEAKS.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, who had come into the room while Mr. Stewart was speaking was introduced to the committee and said that the second section of the Conger bill was enough to damn it among his people. That section provides for the manufacture and sale of lard and lard products that shall have force only in the states of Virginia and North Carolina.

Mr. Stewart agreed with Mr. Morgan that congress has the power to pass a law regulating the manufacture and sale of lard and lard products that shall have force only in the states of Virginia and North Carolina.

To Mr. Morgan, Mr. Stewart said that he and the people he represented believed that it would be unjust for congress to single out one food product.

In conclusion, Mr. Stewart said that if the use of cotton seed oil was abolished by the passage of the proposed bill it would compel the southern farmer to go back to the stone ground cotton oil, which cotton seed oil was just as wholesome as the other. If one is to be branded, then brand the other, and tax them alike."

In a colloquy which ensued Mr. Morgan, of Mississippi, asserted that the supreme court had passed upon the constitutionality of the oleomargarine law, as it had been assumed in the discussion.

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GEORGIA RAILROADS.

THE MACON AND BIRMINGHAM FIGHT IN MERIWETHER.

The Abbeville and Waycross Road Assured to be Built This Year—Railroad Commission Matters.

One of the most important railroad cases that have been in court for years in Georgia, is from the fight made by the town of Greenville, Meriwether county, on the Macon and Birmingham, which is now being constructed through that county.

The facts in the case are well remembered by CONSTITUTION readers. In a nut shell, the railroad is to be built about three miles from Greenville. The citizens of Greenville are trying to force the road to come through that city. They have offered a number of inducements to have the road do this voluntarily. They protest that the building of the road so near and yet so far is a speculation to benefit the projectors at the cost of great injury to the strangled town.

Originally the charter stipulated that the road was to go through Greenville. In the last legislature, after a stubborn fight, an amendment to the charter was passed, allowing the road to go near, but not through Greenville.

The latest developments are told in this dispatch:

GREENVILLE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon the fight opened upon the part of Greenville and Meriwether against the Macon and Birmingham railroad going around Greenville. During the two weeks of court here the matter was freely discussed, and it was found that four-fifths of the citizens of the county were decidedly in favor of having the road come through the town.

One of the sections of the charter of the Macon and Birmingham requires the company to get the consent of the county authorities before passing any route or grade proposed for the public roads of the county. The company has not even applied for permission to pass, take or use any of the public highways that the proposed road will cross.

Yesterday the board of county commissioners, in regular session, after reciting the fact that the running of the road below Greenville, would damage the public property of the county here, passed the following order:

To the Macon and Birmingham Railroad company, its agents etc.—You are hereby notified not to take, use or cross any of the public highways of said county for the purpose of said railroad company, unless it is built through the city, for a value received of the same, and the law governs the same, that we will not only enjoin all trespassers on the public property, but will vigorously prosecute, under the criminal laws of the state, all such trespassers." March 4th, 1890. W. F. Gay, D. H. Bulloch, T. B. Tigner, county commissioners of Meriwether county.

Shirley Maffett is busy serving the above notice on all the contractors now at work on the line.

Half a dozen of the landowners on the proposed route below Greenville will contest the right of way by every known legal process.

The route through Greenville can be demonstrated to be short and of as light grades as the one below.

All the lawyers are diligently preparing for the legal contest in favor of our town, and all are confident of success.

Tifton to Thomasville.

Contracts have been let by the Georgia Southern and Florida for building from Tifton to Thomasville.

The work is to begin in a few days.

Perhaps the building of this road was hastened by the beginning of work on the Augusta and West Florida. This route was intended to go through, or near Tifton, on to Thomasville.

The building of the Georgia Southern and Florida line to Thomasville changes the terminus of the Augusta and West Florida. Their destination now is Tifton.

The line from Tifton to Thomasville is fifty-five miles, and its building this year is assured.

It is generally believed that this road will help the building of the Augusta and West Florida.

Abbeville and Waycross.

The building of this road is assured.

Dr. J. T. Maynard, president of the company, is authority for the statement.

This road built, the Atlanta and Florida is bound to be extended from Fort Valley to Abbeville.

If the Atlanta and Florida don't make that extension, it is destined to fail.

With that gap in, from Fort Valley to Abbeville, Atlanta will have an air line to Jacksonville—the shortest possible line.

The road from Abbeville to Waycross is seventy-four miles long. It is stated authoritatively that the entire distance will be in operation before the 1st of next January.

The Darlen Short Line.

Three years ago work was begun on this road. Mr. A. C. Darlen, the engineer, planned the entire line of forty-two miles from Darlen to Jocelyn, near Walhalla, on the Savannah, Florida and Western.

For the first ten miles of line, from Darlen, on the Sapelo river, northwardly, is laid with fifty-two pound steel rails.

Mr. W. D. Darlen has a cargo of rails on hand, sufficient to make more of track. Within sixty days he expects to have more rolling stock, and the work of construction will be pushed.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—The eleventh annual meeting of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway was held today at the general manager's office. The old board of directors were re-elected as following: H. B. Plant, H. S. Haines, M. K. Joseph, W. S. Chisholm, J. H. Estill, Henry Sanford, M. J. O'Brien. After the stockholders' meeting the board met and elected H. B. Plant, president; W. S. Chisholm, vice-president; H. S. Haines, general manager; S. R. Smith, secretary, and J. G. Lee, treasurer and assistant secretary. The gross earnings of the company for 1889 were \$1,000,000, an increase of 34 per cent over those for 1888. The tonnage, an increase of 14-70 per cent, and the number of passengers an increase of 14-30 per cent. over those for 1888. Of the cotton receipts for 1889, 91 per cent. of the bales were consigned to merchants in Savannah, and the remainder to points of lumber were eleven million feet in excess of the receipts for 1888, and naval stores receipts were 26,769 barrels more than in 1888.

Among the out of town stockholders who were present were Mr. Dilimsey, of Augusta, Mr. A. H. Haskell, of Boston, and Mr. Morton, of Jacksonville. The 39 directors and a party of guests of Mr. Plant and George White left by a special train for Brunswick.

After a railroad meeting, to be held there tomorrow, the party will go to Jacksonville, and on down in Florida, and probably in Havana.

They expect to return to Savannah two weeks.

The Demand is a Just One.

LAGRANGE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—A considerable complaint among our people on account of the schedule on the Atlanta and West Point road. There is a big demand for a morning train from Atlanta, that we can get our mails earlier. The mail does not reach here until 4 p.m., and our correspondents do not have time to attend to their correspondence until the day following. It would be a big trial for THE CONSTITUTION if it could reach its many readers by breakfast instead of supper time.

The Contractors at Work.

LAGRANGE, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—The contractors of the Macon and Birmingham road are actively at work in Troup county, several contractors having been in Lagrange this week making arrangements for the work. It has not yet been decided where the road will be located, but it is hoped that they will combine with the Atlanta and West Point and have a union depot at some convenient point near the centre of the city.

Fifteen Cars Wrecked.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 5.—[Special.]—There was a big smash-up on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad, near Pine-

ville, early this morning. A long freight train, heavily loaded with merchandise, broke in the middle, and, going downgrade, the rear ran into the first part. Fifteen cars were almost totally wrecked, and merchandise was scattered about the ground. Conductor Lipe and Bagman were slightly bruised, and a colored brakeman was badly hurt.

From Belton to Carnesville.

HOMER, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—A railroad meeting was held here today, and a subscription started looking to the building of a road from Belton to Carnesville by way of Lagrange. It is a local section of country, and the citizens were enthusiastic over the idea of soon having a road that will pay its stockholders, and bring with it the lasting benefits that come with such enterprises.

The Columbus Southern.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the directors of the Columbus Southern railway was held here today. A call for the payment of the amount due on stock was issued. Trains on this road will go through from Columbus to Albany on the 15th of this month.

Under One Head.

Commissioner T. H. Carter and Secretary Chas. A. Simler are in New York, to attend a meeting of the committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship association, which convenes in New York today. The executive committee will meet in the evening.

Mr. Dave Apple, of the Central, who has been in Atlanta for three or four days, left again last night.

Mr. George S. Barnum, general freight agent of the Georgia Pacific, at Birmingham, was here yesterday.

Mr. Wm. A. Wiggins, traveling passenger agent of the Georgia Pacific, at Birmingham, was here yesterday.

The Angusta, Gibson and Sanderville is to be made a standard gauge.

The Mallory steamship line has opened up a general office at No. 16 West Alabama street, with G. H. Raymond, general southern agent, in charge.

Mr. T. J. Salden, of the Va. and N. G., was here yesterday.

Mr. W. H. McPherson, advertising agent of the Richmond and Petersburg, was in town yesterday.

The book is to be printed in pamphlet form as an addition to the Pan Handle.

Mr. C. F. Preston, lost car agent of the Richmond and Danville, was here yesterday.

ADVERSE TO THE PLAINTIFF.

But He Will Try His Luck in the Supreme Court.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 5.—[Special.]—Last summer W. T. Hodges, of Wake county, entered complaint in the office of the superior court clerk here, that forty railroads in the state had not made reports of their business operations to the state for 1888, as required by law. The railroads reported were: "None." He made an annual report to the governor of the state every year, ending 30th of September, under a penalty of \$500 in each case. Hodges claimed that these requirements were not being complied with, and also claimed the penalty. The superior court has decided the case adversely to him. Today he appealed to the supreme court. His counsel said they believe they will win their case in that court.

AT THE THEATER.

The Attractions for This and the Coming Week.

"Zoro" is the attraction for Friday and Saturday night and everybody knows the play. Of the company this year the Texas Siftings says:

"During the whole of the evening the stage was an area of fun, wherein every prospect pleased and naught was vile; in the second place the dramatic personae were capably portrayed and the scenes were superb. The ladies of the company were ahead of the majority of the other popular players in their city, and presented a mise en scene of dazzling beauty. The play is interesting, full of action and suspense."

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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Captain Swift.

Next Monday, for a Monday matinee and one night only, will be produced in our city Captain Swift, the great Madison Square player, the company play Jim, the Penman, Ardin, an old favorite, has a leading part in the cast. Wright Huntington, another favorite, is with the company.

"Captain Swift" is a play that has earned a high reputation. It ran for 300 nights at the Madison Square theater in New York, and for 150 nights in Boston, receiving the very highest critical commendation. It is the work of a young Australian author, Haddon Chambers.

The Rochester Express of September 10th, thus noticed the production of "Captain Swift" with the following:

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STATE CAPITOL NEWS.

JUDGE O. S. LITTLEFIELD APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Judge Henry Fort's Successor Commissioned Until the Meeting of the General Assembly—Other Department News.

Governor Gordon yesterday appointed Mr. D. S. Littlefield as judge of the Wayne county circuit court.

It is several weeks since the death of Judge Henry Fort left the position vacant. The governor was delayed in appointing a successor to Judge Fort by the strenuous efforts made by partisans of the other candidates, each of whom claimed that their man was the choice of the majority of the citizens of Wayne county.

Two weeks ago THE CONSTITUTION stated that the Hon. O. S. Littlefield had been selected by the governor, and, although general attempts have been made since that time to alter his decision, no evidence of sufficient weight was submitted to change that decision.

Judge Littlefield is commissioned until the meeting of the next general assembly, when he will probably be confirmed for the full term.

There is no one in Wayne county better fitted to fill the position than Judge Littlefield, and Governor Gordon feels confident he has selected the man who will give the most general satisfaction.

The governor intends to call the attention of the next legislature to the subject of glanders among horses and cattle. His idea is to have some legislation under which animals affected with the disease can be killed as soon as it is ascertained that they have the glanders.

Adjutant General Kell yesterday issued a commission to J. A. Laing as the first lieutenant of the Dawson Guards.

ALL ABOUT A STABLE.

A Verbal Agreement Brings Two People Into Court.

A dispute over a stable is the cause which led to a suit filed in the superior court yesterday.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Purcell is the plaintiff in the case and Dr. H. V. M. Miller the defendant. The suit is brought to enforce a verbal agreement claimed to have been made between Mrs. Purcell and Dr. Miller six years ago, and which the petitioner now says the defendant refuses to carry out.

In the declaration it is averred that in 1884 an agreement was verbally entered into between Mrs. Purcell and Dr. Miller for the joint erection of a stable on the land owned by Mrs. Purcell, on Poplar street.

Mrs. Purcell owns a lot on Forsyth street and Dr. Miller a lot on Walton street, the two lots joining at the rear.

The petition alleges that in 1884, the petitioner and Dr. Miller agreed to build a brick stable on ground owned by Mrs. Purcell, at a cost of \$800, each to pay half; that the contract was let out, and the workmen came to tear away an old stable to begin the erection of the new one.

Mr. W. F. Roberts, who then occupied Dr. Miller's place objected and the master was dropped till the expiration of his lease, which was for four years.

Good idea. Why hasn't it been done before?

Major Synth has been revolutionizing and systematizing things about the postoffice. He has made a number of changes in the existing order of things and has added several features calculated to facilitate the work. One rather unique contrivance which I found there was a little wooden rack, or rather a series of racks, which he uses in counting pennies, nickels and dimes. These are so constructed that they contain exactly a hundred of the coins to be counted—for the pennies, one hundred pennies; for the nickles, one hundred nickles, and so forth.

The advantage of these is two-fold," the major explained. "First, they greatly facilitate the work of counting, and second, as you count you have the coins spread out before you, and can easily distinguish any that is not good. How did I come to adopt this plan?

Why, years ago I noticed that the counting at the treasury was done that way, and when I came in here I remembered that, and put it into effect."

TOGETHER SEVEN WEEKS.

A Honeymoon Shortened by Divorce Proceedings.

Rather an interesting divorce libel was filed in the superior court yesterday.

A young wife who dwelt seven short weeks wants to be separated by the law from her erring husband.

Her name is Mrs. Lilly Connor, and the defendant, from whom she asks separation, is Cisco Connor.

In her petition Mrs. Connor writes that she was married in January of this year, but that within a very few days after her marriage her husband began to ill-treat and abuse her.

She avers that he called her vile names that were anything but pet names, and in various other ways made her life a burden to her.

At the end of seven weeks, the plaintiff states, she and her husband separated, but that subsequently they came together again and remained together until and on to the end of four months, since which time they have not lived with each other.

Mrs. Connor asks that the court totally divorce her from her husband, Cisco Connor.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Forecast for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, March 5—Indications for tomorrow: Rain, easterly winds, colder.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., Atlanta, Ga., March 5.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place in the same moment. Observations taken at 8 p.m., seventy-fifth meridian time, at each place.

Agents.

R. DENVER STATE Address A. C. Ross & Co. 16-6667

MONEY—WONDER Garment, sell itself Co., 216 Clark street, Jano-dif

SALARY. \$75 PER month, plus sample and live as and expenses in advance. We desire Standard Silver 3m

ELLANEOUS,

OD SECOND-HAND G. D., care Constitu- tions sun

WHITE SERVANT South Forsyth street ARE INVITED TO our house, 141 White oct 12-14

LTON COUNTY TO account of said amount, it is a corporation order of the superior Georgia, passed May 21st, shows that under its ar- capital stock is fixed at

it desires the pri- by increasing its thousand dollars, under 100,000, effect- LEGISLATION, money for petitioner.

regarding a tax on charac- Motor company.

rial seal, March 4, 1890, in Superior Court.

Church Supper in West End.

The ladies of Park church will give a supper tonight at the residence of Rev. J. W. Pope, on Peeler's street, in West End. All invited.

SOME PEOPLE YOU MEET.

There were five northern men in the party of six gentlemen who sat together at dinner at the Kimball yesterday. The proposed Northern club came up for discussion, and was unanimously endorsed.

"I have been in the south for only a few days now," said one of the party, "but I can readily see that the good such an organization would do. If it did nothing else, it could be made to show the unpopularity of northern-born southerners upon the race question."

"Well," began a New York traveling man, "I came to the south a few years ago a radical, red-hot republican. But it didn't take me long to see that the greatest mistake ever made in this country was giving the ballot to the negro. The efforts of designing politicians of the Ingalls stripe to keep alive sectional feeling by misrepresenting the south thoroughly disgusted me, and I wouldn't vote for one of them to save my life."

"My home is in Tennessee now," spoke up a third, "but I travel over fifteen southern states. I have studied the question in all its phases, and am heartily in favor of taking the ballot away from the negro. That, it seems to me, must be the ultimate solution of the question if this agitation is kept up."

"Not one in ten—not one in fifty—are fit to vote," interposed the New Yorker.

The discussion which followed was general, but all agreed upon one point—that the ballot should be taken away from the negro if such a step was possible.

And all were northerners.

The governor intends to call the attention of the next legislature to the subject of glanders among horses and cattle. His idea is to have some legislation under which animals affected with the disease can be killed as soon as it is ascertained that they have the glanders.

Adjutant General Kell yesterday issued a commission to J. A. Laing as the first lieutenant of the Dawson Guards.

ALL ABOUT A STABLE.

A Verbal Agreement Brings Two People Into Court.

A dispute over a stable is the cause which led to a suit filed in the superior court yesterday.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Purcell is the plaintiff in the case and Dr. H. V. M. Miller the defendant. The suit is brought to enforce a verbal agreement claimed to have been made between Mrs. Purcell and Dr. Miller six years ago, and which the petitioner now says the defendant refuses to carry out.

In the declaration it is averred that in 1884 an agreement was verbally entered into between Mrs. Purcell and Dr. Miller for the joint erection of a stable on the land owned by Mrs. Purcell, on Poplar street.

Mrs. Purcell owns a lot on Forsyth street and Dr. Miller a lot on Walton street, the two lots joining at the rear.

The petition alleges that in 1884, the petitioner and Dr. Miller agreed to build a brick stable on ground owned by Mrs. Purcell, at a cost of \$800, each to pay half; that the contract was let out, and the workmen came to tear away an old stable to begin the erection of the new one.

Mr. W. F. Roberts, who then occupied Dr. Miller's place objected and the master was dropped till the expiration of his lease, which was for four years.

Good idea. Why hasn't it been done before?

Major Synth has been revolutionizing and systematizing things about the postoffice. He has made a number of changes in the existing order of things and has added several features calculated to facilitate the work. One rather unique contrivance which I found there was a little wooden rack, or rather a series of racks, which he uses in counting pennies, nickels and dimes. These are so constructed that they contain exactly a hundred of the coins to be counted—for the pennies, one hundred pennies; for the nickles, one hundred nickles, and so forth.

The advantage of these is two-fold," the major explained. "First, they greatly facilitate the work of counting, and second, as you count you have the coins spread out before you, and can easily distinguish any that is not good. How did I come to adopt this plan?

Why, years ago I noticed that the counting at the treasury was done that way, and when I came in here I remembered that, and put it into effect."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Watches Repaired.
Skilled workmen and all modern tools and machinery gives us superior facilities for doing the best class of work. Freeman & Crankshaw.
Watches Demagnetized.
ton 1st col 8p

Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company
Office 214 Marietta Street,
Factory on Bell Line and W. and A. Railroad,
Telephone 303.
E. W. WINKLE, Pres. W. W. BOYD, Sec & Tr.
scapd under F.A.C.

OPIUM
and Whiskey
Manufactured at home with
out pain. Book of par-
ticulars sent F. A. C.
B. M. WOOD, Pres. T. M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 828 Whitehall St.

TELEGRAM!

Messrs. Brunner & Browder.

ATLANTA, GA.
Have booked your order for ten thousand barrels there, March shipment. Georgia trade seems more fully to appreciate superior goods. Guaranteed every package, we make better flour every season.

PH. H. POSTEL MILL CO.

Merchants of Georgia:

The above telegram is significant. Postel's flour pleases our people. As they grow more prosperous they demand better merchandise, ESPECIALLY TO EAT. Notice manufacturers guarantee. Every barrel contains nothing but pure wheat flour. Rises well, cooks light and flaky, and tastes sweet. Will ship small lots from Atlanta. Car lots direct to our firm will be shipped, and billed by PH. H. Postel Mill Company, Moscouba, Ill.

BRUNNER & BROWDER,

Sole Agents.

mar 2-d 1 m.

SPECIAL SALE
—OF—
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
THIS WEEK

To make room for improvements.

SAVE MONEY

By Getting Our Prices.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.,
93 WHITEHALL STREET.
feb 16—def 1st col 8 pg

WARE & OWENS,
Real Estate Agents,

Corner Marietta and Broad Streets

\$4500—10-r house, Winsor street, near Rawson; solid brick foundation; water, gas, bathroom, bedroom, etc.; folding door lot, 50x125, and is one of the most convenient homes in the city.
60x100 on Formwalt, near Crumley.

\$2000—rest verandas, stable, etc.; lot is 70x200.

\$1400—50x100, Pryor street, near Bass; east front.

60x100, Cooper street, Crumley.

\$3000—house, near Glenn; quick profit of \$1,000 in three months.

15 ACRES of the prettiest grove in all Atlanta's 15 suburbs; lies perfect. Parties wanting acreage property will do well to see this tract.

\$2500—on easy terms for the nicest, coziest little 5-r cottage in Atlanta; water and gas.

60x100, Houston street, beautiful lot to build on.

\$1,500—little 5-r cottage in Atlanta; near Boulevard. This is only \$20 front.

\$4500—6-r house, E. Harris street, near Ivanhoe; lot 100x200 and well shaded.

\$4500—house on Powers street, near W. Powers; same floor plan as above.

\$15,000—50x125, Pine street, near Spring Street. This lot is cheaper than it will ever be again.

\$900—1-r house on Howland street, near Houston.

\$900—55x100 on Formwalt, near Richardson street.

\$10,000—Highland avenue lot, near in, 50x120.

5-room house on Ponder's avenue, on installments.

WARE & OWENS.

To the Public:

We take this means of calling your attention to our extensive line of crockery, glassware, chandeliers, lamps and general bric-a-brac. During the past season we have had an unprecedented sale, and have made customers in all the southern states. The fact that we sell strictly a first-class line of goods and at prices our competitors cannot touch, has brought about our increased business, for which we feel very thankful.

We beg to call your attention to our line of goods as they lie upon our shelves today. We have the largest and best stock of fine IMPORTED CROCKERY and glassware that there is in the southern states. We make a specialty of the famous HAVILAND CHINA, and sell it at a very low figure. It must be remembered that our stock consists of DIRECT IMPORTATIONS from the leading houses of Europe, and that all of our goods are strictly first-class and warranted. Call at our store and inspect them. DOBBS, WEY & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"WEIGH MY COAL"

A CITIZEN WHO WANTS CITY SCALES.

He Thinks the Coal Dealers Sometimes Make Mistakes in Weight—What the Council Has Done in the Matter.

There is a demand for city scales—public scales, where coal and other merchandise can be weighed under the eye of a third party before it goes to the buyer from the seller. Such a convenience and protection is very loudly clamored for every now and then.

It is a necessity. Particularly so during the fall and winter, when coal supplies are being laid in. Then a public city scale would be useful and desirable in a thousand other instances.

"When we buy a ton of coal, we don't know whether we get it or not," complained an indignant citizen, whose pocketbook felt sorely the onslaught of the cold wave. "I ordered a ton the other day, and for curiosity's sake, had it reweighed. Guess what my there was in it?

"Well, really, you're a little too hard. Two thousand pounds, I reckon?"

"Hardly," said the citizen, with a sneer that had a whole world of meaning in it. His blood was up—just about as hot as the cold day was cold.

"Fourteen hundred."

"Of course it was mistake," he went on.

"Such things always happen by mistake, the same as the plumber's bill, and that sort of thing. I thought I was getting good measure, that's the worst of it."

The citizen then branched off to the effectiveness of a city weighing scale, when for a small fee a person could have his coal weighed and certified to after it left the coal dealer's yard.

"I don't mean to insinuate—I wouldn't do that for a whole ton of coal—against the dealers. Their scales may be out of order, or something of that kind, you know. Or he may have carelessness or incompetent clerks and weighers. Whichever it is, a city scale would obviate it, and you can register my vote to the man who is pledged to the establishing of this necessity. That's one plank in the platform of city politics that I'll nail a ticket to."

Every once in awhile the same cry is made by other citizens, who imagine themselves the victims of the coal man's mistakes—or the mistake of his scales.

The matter of city scales has been agitated in council a number of times, but nothing substantial has ever yet come of it. There is no ordinance on the city statute book providing for a scale, though the drafting of such an ordinance was recommended by the ordinance committee, reported in favor of two sets of city scales.

In May last Alderman Howell introduced a resolution in council providing that the ordinance committee prepare an ordinance for the establishment of city scales and public weights.

This resolution was duly referred to the ordinance committee, and at a meeting in July last that committee reported recommending the establishment of two sets of city scales, one on each side of the railroad to be erected as soon as the finance committee had funds to spare for that purpose.

Then the finance committee took charge of the city scales, reporting on July 15th the adoption of the ordinance committee's report, which leaves the erection of the scales in the discretion of the finance committee. They will be established when that committee has money to spare for the purpose.

So it will be seen, that some day Atlanta will have city scales. It is only a question of time. The council says they may be built when the money is in hand.

That ought to be satisfactory to the ordinary citizen.

It is a Fact.

It has been conceded by those who have tried it, by others who have watched its effect, by Dr. Phillips, who knows its composition, that Dr. Phillips' San Soda is the best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a state of blood impurity and disordered functions of the body. Its effect is always sure. It prevents eruptive tendencies. It assists digestion and assimilation, checks diarrhea, checks the desire for food, checks the desire for sleep, cures rheumatism, scrofula, eczema, salt rheum, itch, dyspepsia, indigestion, inactive liver, weak kidneys, nasal and urinary, catarrh, Bright's disease, nervousness, general debility, sleeplessness, melancholy, unnatural fatigue, loss of power, loss of memory, loss of appetite, rheumatism, etc., etc. Give it to all who would assist nature in her efforts to maintain health and strength until old age gently brings rest and quiet.

For any case of nervous, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach, and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these quantities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

From the Everglades of Florida
The forests of Maine, malarial stalks on the mists that rise from morass, bottom land and fen. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters renders the aerial poison useless, and upsets it from the system. Rectifies the liver, tones down the system, increases the tone, strengthens the nerves, and fortifies the system generally. It remedies, also, rheumatism, biliousness, kidney complaints and dyspepsia.

Fruit Lar, Pure, Best, Cheapest, Juicy, Ripe, Tangy, Chew, Favorite Brand, No Equal, Easiest to Sell, Gives Good Profit, Gives Good Profit.

Three hundred houses have been built in Atlanta through the Hibbert Building and Loan Association, and the members paid for them without ever missing the money. Take a few shares, upon which you can borrow money, and build a home and pay it back monthly. See Peter F. Clarke, secretary, at the Capital City bank.

The Finest of Earth.
The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad is the only line running between Cincinnati and New York, and the only line entering Cincinnati over twenty-five miles of double track, and from its past record one can see that its line is safe, strong and safe for safety. Tickets on sale everywhere, and see that they read C. H. & D., either in or out of Cincinnati, Indianapolis or Toledo. E. O. McCormick, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Feb 21 1890.

The Only DIRECT LINE
between Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

The road is one of the oldest in the state of Ohio, and the only line entering Cincinnati over twenty-five miles of double track, and from its past record one can see that its line is safe, strong and safe for safety. Tickets on sale everywhere, and see that they read C. H. & D., either in or out of Cincinnati, Indianapolis or Toledo. E. O. McCormick, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Southern Home
Building and Loan Association, 321-2 S. Broad Street. Call and get pamphlet giving full information.

No. 29 of the Hundred
Choice Selections just issued. This number of this popular new book contains a treasury of readings and recitations comprising fresh material in oratory, pathos, humor and eloquence, unsurpassed in adaptability for use for public reading, home study, school, or church exercises in public and private schools. Price 80c. to 60c. extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta Street.

MEDICAL.

"Like Magic,"

THE effect produced by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Colds, Coughs, Croup, and Sore Throat are, in most cases, immediately relieved by the use of this wonderful remedy. It strengthens the vocal organs, allays irritation, and prevents the inroads of Consumption; in every stage of that dread disease, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral relieves coughing and induces refreshing rest.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years and have always found it the best remedy for croup, to which complaint my children have been subject." —Capt. W. C. Barlow, N. Y.

"From an experience of over thirty years in the sale of proprietary medicines, I feel justified in recommending Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One of the best recommendations of the Pectoral is the enduring quality of its popularity, it being more valuable now than ever. It is twice as valuable as any other medicine, and is twice as strong as any when its great success was considered marvelous." —R. S. Drake, M. D., Beloit, Wis.

"My little sister, four years of age, was ill from bronchitis that we had almost given up hope of her recovery. Our family physician, a skillful man and a large expert in medicine, was less successful in giving her any more medicine; saying that he had done all he was possible to do, and we must prepare for the worst. As a last resort, we determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I can truly say, it did the trick. After taking a few doses she seemed to breathe easier, and, within a week, was out of danger. We continued giving the Pectoral until satisfied she was entirely well. This has given me unbounded faith in the preparation, and I recommend it confidently to my customers." —C. O. Lepper, Druggist, Fort Wayne, Ind.

For Colds and Coughs, take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

LAWS.—The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Sims are invited to attend the funeral of their nephew, Walter Laws, at their residence on 300 Peachtree, at 1 o'clock today. Interment at Griffin, Ga.

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F. Meeting Notice.
Regular meeting of Capitol Lodge No. 60, I. O. O. F., commencing at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, the 18th (Thursday) evening.

Quite a number of candidates will be initiated, and other important business transacted. Full attendance desired.

JOHN B. GOODWIN, Noble Grand,
J. E. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

"Attention, Atlanta Rifles."
You are hereby commanded to and appear at your armory in fatigue uniform, this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock p. m. Business of importance.

By order of MAJOR D. SPENCER,
Captain Commanding,
MARK HIGHTOWER,
First Sergeant.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON.

18—LOTS FOR SALE—18

TUESDAY, MARCH 11th,

AT 3 P. M. ON THE PREMISES.

A Part of Ponder's Hill.

These lots are near Marietta street, on Third, Fourth and Tunell streets. This very desirable and beautiful property has been in demand for a long time, and the market before. Now is the most favorable opportunity you can find to buy a lot in this locality at your own price. The new State street public school house will soon be built, and will be a great addition to the neighborhood. This building is on Marietta street, without a doubt, the finest building in Atlanta.

Large blocks of land are available for building, and there is a fine opportunity for you to buy a lot in this locality at your own price.

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<p

GOLD IN ALUMINUM.

A VISIT TO THE CHARLOTTE, N. C., MINT.

Edition Out Prospecting—He Will Come to Atlanta—The Uses of Aluminum—Its Qualities and Alloys.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 5.—[Special.] In the absence of Mr. Edison, who was out prospecting today, I visited the mint and had a talk with Professor Cramer an gold aluminum and other matters of interest to Georgia. Mr. Edison came in tonight, and I will secure an interview with him tomorrow. He expects to make his visit to Georgia very soon.

Prior to the war there was coined here \$5,69,188 in eagles, half eagles and gold dollars. Since 1876, the assays of gold bullion amounted to \$2,230,000, and the present annual receipts from North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama is over \$250,000, but the volume is from North Carolina and Georgia. Gold dust, nuggets, gold aluminum and refined gold are shipped by express or registered mail to St. Louis, W. Cramer, assayer in the United States Assay office, Charlotte.

"We then give a receipt for the weight," said Mr. Cramer, "then melt, refine, run into bars and stamp assay value. The bars are shipped at end of each month to the mint at Philadelphia, where it is coined."

"We pay the assay here by check on the United States assistant treasurer at New York, or on the commercial bank in Charlotte, a United States depository.

ALUMINUM.

"A small sheet of this metal I send to The Constitution. It resembles tin in lustre, but there the resemblance ceases."

"That which enter into glass in the future is probable for the following reasons," said the professor. "The glass is in great abundance. It's light weight, and is capable of being made into all manner of utensils. It is one of the few metals that make a malleable casting. It is moderately soft when pure, and is used in hardware, cent of silver, is equal to steel in hardness, and has the power to pierce the weight. It is as malleable as gold, and can be beaten or rolled into leaves as thin as the finest gold leaf. Oh, yes, actually as thin as a leaf gold—a piece will float in the air! When alloyed with copper or silver, a square inch bar will sustain a weight of 45,000 pounds."

"There must be some kinship between aluminum and tin, for the prehistoric man used them in tin to very fine wire. Put ten per cent of aluminum and ninety per cent copper together and it makes a beautiful gold colored alloy. For many purposes it is already applied successfully and its future is one of experiment. It is now quoted as low as \$1.00 per pound."

"There must be some kinship between aluminum and tin, for the prehistoric man used them in tin to very fine wire. Put ten per cent of tin, which made the sharp, hard cutting implements of that age; but it was not known as metal till the present era. Out of it may come some subtle alloys which may bridge us over both land and sea, and swim us in the air."

THOMAS A. EDISON.

On inquiry, Professor Cramer said he had been out with Mr. Edison to examine some properties, and was then making some assays for him pending his return to his own laboratory in New Jersey. "But he is not in the city today," said he, "but is now doubtless returning home. I know, however, that Mr. Edison has successfully treated five-ton lots of low grade ores in his laboratory, but how he treats them no one knows, and no one will until he is ready to make his process public."

At 8 p. m. Mr. Edison returned from the examination of properties about ten miles from the city. I met Mr. Burns, who represents Mr. Edison in the examination of properties, gave him some news which he appreciated, and then tomorrow morning I am to meet Mr. Edison, after which, THE CONSTITUTION will receive in another letter such data as this urban and great inventor may be willing to give.

That he is here with confidence in his ability to make northerners great to great profit is beyond question.

The aid which THE CONSTITUTION proffers in the interest of its many patrons in the south, who are owners of the lands on which these ores hitherto valueless are found, is appreciated, and the more so, because the man I know, is a question of quantity of ore and it is not to much for THE CONSTITUTION to say, that Mr. Edison will find in the Carolinas and Georgia and a portion of Alabama, a volume of low grade sulphides, carrying nickel, gold, silver, zinc and tin, not exceeded anywhere else in America.

W. E. HORNE.

BUILDING UP MONTEZUMA.

Manufacturing Enterprises to Be Encouraged.

MONTEZUMA, Ga., March 3.—[Special.]—The Monteza Investment company was organized yesterday, with the following officers: J. E. DaVaugn, president; E. B. Lewis, vice-president; Charles A. Hamilton, treasurer, and C. M. Harrison, treasurer. The object of this company, as specified in their charter, is to engage in manufacturing enterprises of all kinds, for the improvement of the stockholders and the general welfare of the town and country. The leading business men of the town are at the head of the enterprise, and it is, in itself, assured success. This company will, at an early date, begin the erection of a soap factory, gunny factory, ice factory, variety works for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, agricultural implements and other articles which have heretofore been bought outside. The people of Monteza have awakened to the necessity of such enterprises and have gone to work with a vim which carries success before it. The forests around Monteza abound in inexhaustible quantities of timber suitable for all kinds of agricultural implements. We have hickory, poplar, beech, cherry, yellow and white pine, and in fact, any kind of timber in abundance, at our very door. Why this timber has not been utilized before now is an unexplained mystery. The Monteza Investment company propose to utilize this valuable timber. Keep your eye on Monteza. She, like other southwest Georgia towns, is coming in boom, and is coming to the front as a manufacturing town. We have the greatest abundance of pure water, flowing from the bowels of the earth, through nine artesian wells.

The steamer, Monteza, which has just been built, left her dock yesterday, with a full cargo of general merchandise for Warwick and Flint river buildings. This is the third steamer built in the town of Monteza to ply Flint river between Monteza and Warwick in Worth county.

The South Carolina Sunday School.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 5.—[Special.]—In the South Carolina Sunday School convention assembled here tonight, in the First Presbyterian church with fifty-seven delegates present, representing nineteen counties, Charles H. Morris, Spartanburg, chairman in the absence of Rev. J. B. Carter, the president. Col. F. W. McMaster, of Columbia, was an eloquent address of welcome to which a response was made by Mr. Carlisle and Rev. C. C. Brown, of Sumter. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Samuel M. Smith, Columbia; vice-president, Rev. Z. W. Brooks; Vice-President, Rev. W. E. Brooker, Ridge Spring; Anthony M. Kennedy, Camden and treasurer, Rev. W. J. Herbert, of Union; statistical secretary, Frank F. Whalen, Charles.

Dabney as a Poet.

CALHOUN, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—In the trial of an election case yesterday, in the superior court, in which Colonel William H. D. was one of the oldest and ablest lawyers at the bar, represented the plaintiff, and Colonel O. N. Sims, a brilliant and promising young lawyer of this place, represented the defendant, Colonel Dabney rendered the following original poem to the jury:

Twinkle, twinkle, O. N. Starr,
How I wonder that you are!
Up in the night you can
To take from Watts his home and land.

End Boys at Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 5.—Twenty masked students at Kalamazoo college seized Professors Ferry and his bridge, bound them hand and foot and left them open field, two miles from the college, on Saturday night. The matter is being investigated.

THE QUEEN TAKES AN INTEREST.
In the Case of Mrs. Maybrick, the American Prisoner.

LONDON, March 5.—[Special.]—Report is current that the queen has about decided to grant a pardon to Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman now serving a life sentence for the alleged poisoning of her husband. Although the general petitions in favor of the unfortunate woman were suppressed by the home secretary, with whom it is entirely optional whether or not they shall reach the queen, it is known that over month ago a memorial, influentially signed by female members of the aristocracy, was owing, it is said, to the intermediary influences of the prince of Wales—successful in reaching her majesty. Since that time several documents in the case have been called for from the archives of the home office and dispatched to the queen by special messenger, and those who sympathized with the fair prisoner and believe her innocent of the crime for which she has been condemned to a living death are sanguine that these indications point to the probable issuance of a free pardon.

AN OLD COUPLE DEAD.

Who Formed a Pleasant Link with the Past.

CULLOON, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary A. Walker, the oldest citizen of Culloden, died yesterday and was buried this evening. Her husband, W. H. Walker, died about six months ago, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, and it is known that they were an intelligent old couple and lived here nearly all their married lives. Their house was a favorite place for all ages to congregate, where they would sit for hours and listen to the happy old couple tell of Culloden in her palniest days, when Ex-Governor Milton, J. Smith, Judge P. P. Triplett, Hon. Thomas M. Norcom and even on, J. W. Jones, Dallas, Hiram, Rev. J. O. and Ogard Cook, were boys, and "Culloden rolled on wheels," as was a common expression in those days.

The M. and B. railroad is having a good many injunction cases, and arbitration is the order of the day.

RUN OVER BY THE TRAIN.

A Wealthy Citizen of Birmingham Loses His Life.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 5.—[Special.]—James Montgomery, sixty years old, a prominent and wealthy citizen of this country, was run over and instantly killed by a train on the suburbs of the city of Birmingham. He was a passenger on the track and saw a freight train approaching. He walked until the train was close to him, and, when he started to leave the track, stumbled and fell. The train could not be stopped, and he was crushed to death. The dead man leaves a family. He owned a large amount of property in this city and suburban towns.

Markets at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, March 5.—The Guardian's commercial article says: There is no sign of more life beyond an increase in business in light and fancy goods for India. Progress in the yarn departments is poor. Despite the yielding of cotton, the market is still waiting for a further decline. Producers are hoping to press sales for distant delivery at prices obtainable for goods in quantity. Firmness is maintained by old orders which are being worked on narrow margins, and by the continued sale of machine-made goods. Small dailies are consequently rare, except at prices much below the current rates. There is fair business in jaccots and mills for India. Prices are a trifle lower; sales of printers are light. Business in heavy goods is steady.

He Made Her Return Home.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 5.—[Special.]—Richard Thomas, a colored boy, was arrested at Wilmington, charged with attempting to kill his wife. She made up his mind to leave, boarded a train with a party of Peg Leg Williams' exponents bound to Louisiana. Her husband got wind of this, managed to overtake the train a few miles from the city, and after a terrible struggle took the train back to the station and drove her home. He fired three shots at her. It is believed that the shot fired Saturday night at a street car in Wilmington, was another manifestation of Richard's displeasure, and that he fired at a woman on the car who he supposed was his wife, but however struck a policeman.

That he is here with confidence in his ability to make northerners great to great profit is beyond question.

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W. E. HORNE.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.

To the Superior Court of said county: The petition of Charles S. Northen, Alex W. Smith, J. F. Valley, J. R. Holliday, F. M. O'Bryan, Bryan, Howell, Jr., Jack J. Spalding, J. F. Neel, R. C. Freeman, Gus Long, Fulton Colville and J. R. Gray, shows the following facts:

1. That the same is to be incorporated under the name of the Grady Monument association for the period of twenty years with the privilege of renewal.

2. That the same is to be erected in the city of Marietta, Georgia, in a suitable location.

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